



SION

OMB APPROVAL

OMB Number: 3235-0123 Expires: February 28, 2010

Estimated average burden hours per response..... 12.00

SEC FILE NUMBER

### ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT **FORM X-17A-5** PART III

**FACING PAGE** Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING O( O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	MM/DD/YY
A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Waterous Securities (U.S.A.) Inc.	OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
Suite 1800 Scotia Centre, 700-2nd Street SW	
Calgary Alberta Canada T	2P 2W1
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT LYO	Code) RT 23) 261 - 4245 rea Code - Telephone Number
B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*  KPMG LLP	
(Name – if individual, state last, first, middle name)	
Suite 2700, 205-5 Ave. SW Calgary Alberta Canad (Address) (City) (State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:	
Certified Public Accountant	ROCESSED
Public Accountant	MADOLANO
☐ Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions. ☐	MAR 2 1 2007
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	THOMSON FINANCIAL

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

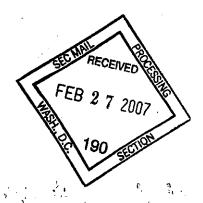
<sup>\*</sup>Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

#### OATH OR AFFIRMATION

1, David Potter	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
	statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
Waterous securities (U.S.A.)	) Inc, as
of February 26	, 20_07, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
	cipal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classified solely as that of a customer, except as follow	ws:
	•
	ATO 12
	Signature
arile.	, -
alti	Director Scotia Waterous Inc.
Malinda A. Gelinas	Title
Student-at-Law	
Sludent-at-Law	
Notary Public	
This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):	
(a) Facing Page.	
(b) Statement of Financial Condition.	
(c) Statement of Income (Loss).	
(d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.	
(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity	
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordina	ated to Claims of Creditors.
(g) Computation of Net Capital.	D 1 17 2 2
(h) Computation for Determination of Reserve R	
(i) Information Relating to the Possession or Con	
	nation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
	re Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
· ·	audited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
consolidation.	•
(I) An Oath or Affirmation.	
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	
(n) A report describing any material inadequacies:	found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

\*\*For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).





(A wholly owned subsidiary of Scotia Waterous Inc.)

Financial Statements and Schedules (Expressed in U.S. dollars)

December 31, 2006

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)



KPMG LLP Chartered Accountants 2700 205 - 5th Avenue SW Calgary AB T2P 4B9 Telephone (403) 691-8000 Fax: (403) 691-8008 Internet www.kpmg.ca

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Waterous Securities (U.S.A.) Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Waterous Securities (U.S.A.) Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2006, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial condition of Waterous Securities (U.S.A.) Inc. as of December 31, 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Kenaup

**Chartered Accountants** 

Calgary, Canada February 22, 2007

# WATEROUS SECURITIES (U.S.A.) INC. (A Wholly owned subsidiary of Scotia Waterous Inc.) Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2006 (Expressed in U.S. dollars)

Assets						
A55015						1
Cash					\$	159,97
Accounts receivable						38
Prepaid expenses an	d deposits					3,49
		-			\$	163,84
						:
Liabilities and S	Shareholder'	s Equity				
Accounts payable		•			\$	11,96
Due to parent compa	ny				•	126,29
<del></del>	·· <del>·································</del>					138,26
Shareholder's equity: Capital stock		•				60,00
Accumulated defi	cit			r.		(34,41
				:		25,58
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
					\$	163,84
	• •			- :		
Saa aaaamnaayina n	atao ta financial a	tatamanta	₩.		ر د خی	
See accompanying no	otesito imanciai s	tatements.			*	*
Approved on behalf o	f the Board:	e de la companya de l	-	4.0	1	
	made 19				♦	1
			Director			1
	<u>.</u>					i
		• :	Director			•
	<del></del>		Director			•

## WATEROUS SECURITIES (U.S.A.) INC. (A Wholly owned subsidiary of Scotia Waterous Inc.)

**Statement of Operations** 

For the year ended December 31, 2006 (Expressed in U.S. dollars)

			, P	, Ú,	·,		٠,,	 •	•
Revenue: Interest income	•	•		,		•			\$ 677
Expenses:									,
Professional fees									23,636
Regulatory fees									2,890
Other									6,827
		 						 	33,353
									:
Net loss									\$ (32,676)

#### Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity

For the year ended December 31, 2006 (Expressed in U.S. dollars)

		Capital stock	Acc	umulated deficit	Total
Stockholder's equity, beginning of the year	. \$	20,000	\$	(1,742)	\$ 18,258
Capital stock issued		40,000		-	40,000
Net loss		-		(32,676)	(32,676)
Stockholder's equity, end of the year	\$	60,000	\$	(34,418)	\$ 25,582

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# WATEROUS SECURITIES (U.S.A.) INC. (A Wholly owned subsidiary of Scotia Waterous Inc.) Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2006 (Expressed in U.S. dollars)

Cash flows from operating activities:		•
Net loss	\$	(32,676)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash		
used in operating activities:		,
Accounts receivable		(380)
Prepaid expenses and deposits		(171)
Accounts payable		5,277
Net cash used in operating activities		(27,950)
·		,
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issue of Class A common shares		40,000
Advances from parent company		28,601
Net cash provided by financing activities		68,601
Increase in cash		40,651
Cook hadining of your states of the states o		119,320
Cash, beginning of year.		118,320
		450.074
Cash, end of year	<u>\$</u>	159,971

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(A Wholly owned subsidiary of Scotia Waterous Inc.)
Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2006 (Expressed in U.S. dollars)

The Corporation was incorporated on November 26, 1991 under the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) for the purpose of investment banking. By Articles of Amendment dated December 17, 1991, the Corporation changed its name from 511420 Alberta Inc. to Waterous Securities (U.S.A.) Inc. The Corporation is a non-clearing member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (the NASD), and provides investment management advice and consulting services. The Corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Scotia Waterous Inc., a Company incorporated in Alberta. On July 5, 2005 the parent company changed its name from Waterous Securities Inc. to Scotia Waterous Inc.

The Corporation is operating pursuant to a (K)(2)(i) exemption from the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c3-3.

#### 1. Significant accounting policies:

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The significant accounting policies are as follows:

#### (a) Income taxes:

The Corporation records income taxes utilizing the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

#### (b) Revenue recognition:

The Corporation recognizes revenue as services are rendered, provided collection is reasonably assured.

#### (c) Fair value of financial instruments:

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to their imminent maturity or short-term nature.

#### (d) Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(A Wholly owned subsidiary of Scotia Waterous Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements, page 2

December 31, 2006 (Expressed in U.S. dollars)

#### 2. Regulatory net capital requirement and other regulatory requirements:

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission's Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined which shall not exceed 15 to 1. At December 31, 2006, the Company had net capital of \$21,708, which was \$12,491 in excess of its required net capital of \$9,217. The Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 6.37 to 1.

#### 3. Capital stock:

(a) Authorized:

Unlimited number of Class A common voting shares

Unlimited number of Class B common voting shares

Unlimited number of Class C common voting shares

Unlimited number of Class D common non-voting shares

(b) Issued:

Class A shares

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Number of shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2006		6,000 \$	60,000

During 2006 the Company issued 4,000 common shares in the amount of \$40,000.

#### 4. Income taxes:

Net loss	\$ (32,676)
Federal and provincial statutory tax rate	32.49%
Expected income tax recovery	(10,616)
Change in valuation allowance	10,154
Impact of rate reduction	315°
Other	147
Actual income tay (recovery) expense	<u> </u>

(A Wholly owned subsidiary of Scotia Waterous Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements, page 2

December 31, 2006 (Expressed in U.S. dollars)

#### 4. Income taxes (continued):

Net deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets:	•			
Non-capital loss carryforwards			<del></del>	\$ 19,679
Less valuation allowance				19,679

At December 31, 2006, the Corporation has non-capital losses available to be carried forward

against future taxable income in the amount of approximately \$61,000 which begin to expire in 2014. A valuation allowance of \$19,679 exists at December 31, 2006 to offset deferred tax assets related to loss carryforwards. Management believes that it is more likely that the deferred tax asset will not be utilized in the future.

#### 5. Related party transactions:

Due to parent company:

The Corporation periodically received advances from its parent company, Scotia Waterous Inc. These advances are unsecured and non-interest bearing with no fixed terms of repayment.

(A Wholly owned subsidiary of Scotia Waterous Inc.)

Schedule 1 - Computation of Net Capital Pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-1

December 31, 2006 (Expressed in U.S. dollars)

Total stockholder's equity from statement of financial condition	\$ 25,582
Less non-allowable assets: Prepaids Accounts receivable	3,494 380
Net capital	21,708
Minimum capital requirement	9,217
Excess net capital	\$ 12,491
Aggregate indebtedness Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	\$ 138,263 6.37 to 1

The above computation does not differ materially from the computation of net capital under Rule 15c3-1 as of December 31, 2006, filed by the Company on Form X-17A-5 on January 25, 2007.

See accompanying independent auditors' report. \*..

Schedule 2 – Computation of Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3

December 31, 2006

The Company is exempt under subsection k(2)(i) of Rule 15c3-3.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

Schedule 3 – Information for Possession or Control Requirements Pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3

December 31, 2006

The Company is exempt under subsection k(2)(i) of Rule 15c3-3.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.



KPMG LLP Chartered Accountants 2700 205 - 5th Avenue SW Calgary AB T2P 4B9 Telephone (403) 691-8000 Fax (403) 691-8008 Internet www.kpmg.ca

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5

To the Board of Directors of Waterous Securities (U.S.A) Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Waterous Securities (U.S.A.) Inc (the "Company") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13.
- Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's abovementioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A *material weakness* is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2006, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties

Chartered Accountants

KPMG UP.

Calgary, Canada February 22, 2007

